
FY16 Q1 Quarterly Report

October – December 2015

**“Espoir pour les Communautés de Ouallam, Tillabéri”
ECOUT Program**

2014-2016



Construction of clay bricks during Cash For Work activities



Vegetable nursery in a gardening field school

PROJECT SUMMARY

Award No: AID-FFP-G-14-00024
Start Date: April 11th, 2014
End Date (Extension): February
29th 2015
Report Date: Jan 26th, 2016
Total Award: \$6,998,130

I. Executive Summary

Since April 2014, Mercy Corps Niger is implementing an Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) funded by USAID/Food For Peace entitled ECOUT¹. This program is designed to meet the immediate needs of communities affected by recurrent food crises and build local capacity to adapt and build resilience to future stresses and shocks. The program targets 56,000 of the most vulnerable individuals (8,000 households) in the communes of Ouallam and Dingazi in the Ouallam department. In FY16 Q1, the first quarter of the No Cost Extension period (October 11, 2015 – February 29, 2016), the main achievements of the program are as follows:

- 7,895 households benefited from post-harvest Cash For Work activities. Each beneficiary received XOF 16,500 (US \$30) meaning a total of XOF 131,752,500 (\$239,550).
- These post-harvest Cash For Work activities enabled beneficiaries to build 12 new storage facilities for *warrantage*, to create 4,596 garden plots in 16 villages for vegetable production and to contribute to the sanitation of households and public spaces (2,018 pits dug and filled with stones for waste water collection, 125 ha of public spaces swept).
- 2,585 people including 1,513 women, 888 men, 109 girls and 64 boys benefited from demonstrations of cowpea couscous preparation during 39 village sessions through training of trainers' methodology;
- Sensitization on essential nutrition practices (exclusive breastfeeding, pregnant and lactating women complementary feeding) reached 2,515 people (1,623 men, 1,051 women, 123 boys and 78 girls);
- 32 awareness sessions were held and reached 2,613 people (1,291 women, 1,067 men, 140 girls and 115 boys) on i) the importance of promoting hygiene in a living environment, ii) valuing local food including green leaves, moringa, goats' milk, and iii) prevention of acute respiratory diseases;
- 16 gardening field schools were established in 16 villages. Each field school received a kit of small equipment (30 watering cans, 30 hoes and 30 rakes), 25 grams of improved seeds of tomato, lettuce, onion, cabbage, carrot, pepper and 25 kg of sweet potato seeds;
- After the successful piloting of *warrantage* last year, the scale up is ongoing: 25 new villages, in addition to the five pilots, agreed to implement *warrantage*. In total, 1,689 people including 54% of women participated in *warrantage*. 39 metric tons of agricultural products are already stored in 13 villages, for which participants received loans. In the 17 remaining villages, beneficiaries are committed to storing an additional 67.8 metric tons of products and the distribution of loans is planned for January 2016;
- A workshop was held on the exit strategy of ECOUT with 46 community leaders (23 village chiefs and 23 religious leaders/Imams) and one representative of the vulnerability monitoring observatory (communes). Then, an awareness raising caravan was organized in partnership with the Imam of Ouallam and all the communities of the 56 villages;
- 30 awareness sessions enabled the sensitization of 1,496 people (803 women and 693 men) including 231 leaders on gender and resilience.

During the reporting period the program put an emphasis on sustainability of these activities as well as preparing the final program evaluation.

¹ *Espoir pour les Communautés de Ouallam, Tillabéri* (Hope for Communities in Ouallam, Tillabéri)

II. Program Overview

Large parts of the Nigerien population have been affected by severe food insecurity in the last decade, particularly in 2005, 2008, 2010 and 2012, after a combination of drought and flooding decimated crops and forage. In August of 2013, this pattern repeated itself, impacting the harvest of staple crops. The Ouallam department of Tillabéri region was one of the hardest hit, and with 59 percent of the population moderately food insecure - the highest proportion in the country - the population was immediately vulnerable to food insecurity.

The ECOUT program aimed to assist 56,000 beneficiaries (8,000 households) over an initial period of 18 months to meet their immediate needs and build their resilience to future shocks and stresses. The program was subsequently extended through a no-cost extension to slightly more than 22 months in length. ECOUT supports agro-pastoralists affected by food insecurity within the communes of Ouallam and Dingazi to improve their nutritional status through the purchase of nutritious food during the lean season using food vouchers and unconditional cash transfers. ECOUT also supports the diversification of household diets by increasing access to dairy products. Beneficiaries of the program received vouchers for the purchase of goats, animal feed and vaccinations, and benefited from training in animal husbandry, animal health and fodder management.

The ECOUT program also aims to increase the resilience of agro-pastoralist communities to future shocks. Specifically, the program is supporting community-driven projects to rehabilitate pastureland and increase water efficiency through Food for Work (FFW) activities. ECOUT further contributes to the recovery and increased resilience of farmers in Ouallam department by providing training on climate-smart techniques. Participants who complete the training have earned vouchers to purchase improved agricultural inputs. Lastly, the ECOUT program contributes to strengthening the GoN's early warning system (EWS) for food insecurity by building the capacity of community-based early warning committees to effectively identify imminent shocks and communicate projected needs to commune-level bodies. Mercy Corps also works to ensure that nutrition messaging is a part of all program activities.

III. Program Activities

3.1. Program achievements during the reporting period

Description of Activities		Achievement			Quantitative and Qualitative Description
		Achieved	Ongoing	No	
Outcome 1: Agro-pastoralist populations affected by food insecurity have reduced nutrient gap					
Activity 1.1.2.	8,000 households benefit from unconditional cash transfers (UCT)	X			During this quarter corresponding to the NCE period, 7,985 households benefited from Cash For Work activities. Each beneficiary received XOF 16,500 (US \$30) meaning a total of XOF 131,752,500 (\$ 239,550).
Activity 1.1.6	Community-level nutrition messaging and behavior change activities related to ENA (essential nutrition actions) and		X		During this quarter, through training of trainers' methodology, 2,585 people including 1,513 women, 888 men, 109 girls and 64 boys benefited from demonstrations of cowpea couscous preparation during 39 village sessions. In addition, sensitizations on essential nutrition actions (exclusive breastfeeding, pregnant and

Description of Activities		Achievement			Quantitative and Qualitative Description
		Achieved	Ongoing	No	
	household dairy consumption				lactating women complementary feeding ...) were held and reached 2,515 people (1,623 men, 1,051 women, 123 boys and 78 girls). Finally, 32 awareness sessions were held on i) the importance of promoting hygiene in a living environment, ii) valuing local food including green leaves, moringa, goats' milk and iii) prevention of acute respiratory diseases. These sessions reached 2,613 people (1,291 women, 1,067 men, 140 girls and 115 boys).
Outcome 2: Agro-pastoralist population affected by food insecurity have increased capacity and resources that support resilience					
Activity 2.1.1	Land rehabilitation and small infrastructure projects conducted under food for work activities	X			During this quarter, post-harvest Cash For Work activities enabled beneficiaries to build 12 new storage facilities for warrantage, to create 4,596 garden plots in 16 villages for vegetable production and to contributed to the sanitation of households and public spaces (2,018 pits dug and filled with stones for waste water collection, 125 ha of public spaces swept)
Activity 2.1.2	8,000 households benefit from agricultural inputs, via voucher system		X		During this quarter, the program supported the production of vegetable crops. As reported above, 4,596 plots were created through CFW activities for the establishment of 16 gardening field schools (one gardening field school per village). Then, each gardening school (village) received a kit of small equipment (30 watering cans, 30 hoes and 30 rakes), 25 grams of improved seeds of tomato, lettuce, onion, cabbage, carrot, pepper and 25 kg of sweet potatoes seeds for planting. Trainings are ongoing.
Activity 2.1.3	8,000 households trained in climate-smart agricultural techniques		X		During this quarter, beneficiaries from the 16 gardening field school were trained on conservation agriculture techniques related to vegetable production, including soil manuring, vegetable seedling transplanting, among other techniques. The trainings are still ongoing and will continue during the next quarter. The program also planned an exchange visit between its beneficiaries from Ouallam and those working on the production sites of the company AINOMA ² for experience sharing.
Activity 2.1.4	30 EWS structures benefit from training and capacity building support		X		To ensure the sustainability of its activities and the effectiveness of its exit strategy, ECOUT organized an awareness raising caravan in collaboration with the Imam of Ouallam during December 2015 for the sustainability of ECOUT achievements: continuation of some activities (distribution of goats, warrantage system, gardening, adoption of good agricultural practice), the strong involvement of leaders and community leaders in the implementation of activities, maintaining community structures in place (CBEWS, COGES). Thus, this caravan incorporated all program activities in its messaging, including emergency and early recovery activities. Before that, a workshop was held with 46 community leaders (23 villages' chiefs and 23 religious leaders/Imams) and one representative of the Vulnerability monitoring observatory on the same topic. In addition, markets weekly survey by the CBEWS showed food prices in 2015 are higher compared to those of 2014 for the same period (exception of cowpea)

² Ainoma is one of the most reliable private companies in Niger on production and marketing of improved seed (rainfed crops and vegetables). Its office is the headquarters of the Association of seed producers in Niger.

3.2. Program activities narrative

Activities related to the outcome “Agro-pastoralist population affected by food insecurity have reduced nutrient gap”

Post-harvest Cash For Work

➤ *Cash for work activities*

As planned in the no-cost extension (NCE) proposal, post-harvest Cash For Work (CFW) activities were implemented in the 56 villages of the two communes during the reporting period. These cash transfer activities enabled beneficiaries to: i) build community storage facilities for the scaling up of *warrantage*, ii) improve the infrastructure of collective gardening sites, and iii) reinforce the sanitation and hygiene of community spaces. CFW projects were planned by communities, based on their early warning systems and participatory local needs assessment, and carried out in November 2015. During this period, the main achievements were:

- Contribution to the construction of storage facilities for *warrantage*: under this activity, beneficiaries made more than 2,150 clay bricks for the construction of twelve new storage facilities. Beneficiaries identified qualified people within the community for warehouse construction. Other beneficiaries contributed through labor during CFW days. ECOUT supported communities to finalize the warehouses with the provision of metal sheets for the roof, doors and windows.
- Preparation of collective gardening sites: As part of this activity, beneficiaries created 4,596 garden plots in 16 villages. This activity also allowed for the rehabilitation of the fences of 16 gardening sites, primarily to protect them against livestock. In addition, the beneficiaries of the village of Kabefo constructed gravity-based trench irrigation systems consisting of small canals linking boreholes to the garden plots, improving beneficiaries' (particularly women) access to water.
- Sanitation of community spaces: Under this activity, beneficiaries dug 2,018 pits and filled them with stones for the collection of households' wastewater and swept 125 ha of public places (schools, markets, health centers, village centers, etc.). This helped to improve the living environment and instill good hygiene practices in the community. This would help to reduce diseases in relation to awareness conducted within the framework of malnutrition.

In addition, beneficiaries made 1,730 clay bricks for school fencing and 20,000 clay bricks for the construction of 15 houses to benefit 15 households affected by flooding during the rainy season. Finally, beneficiaries constructed one protective bund at Yalouma, filled five ravines in five villages, and treated the areas around four wells (cleaned and plugged holes) to improve water quality and the well-being of communities.



Making clay bricks at Kouffeyzedo during CFW activities



A storage facility constructed for warrantage during CFW activities



Plots made for gardening



A Gravity based trench for irrigating garden plots



Sanitation work around a well at Yourmandi



A pit for wastewater collection

➤ ***Post-harvest cash distribution:***

Distributions of CFW payments sought to increase beneficiaries' food security to the greatest extent possible. Thus, payment took place during the harvest, when agricultural products are widely available and prices are at their lowest, thereby increasing the value of the cash transferred to households. After one month of cash for work activities, each of the 7,985 households benefited from a payment of XOF 16,500 (US \$30). Given this pay-out, each participating household could afford the equivalent of 50 kg of millet, 6 kg of pulses, and a liter

of vegetable cooking oil. In total, the program injected XOF 131,752,500 (US \$239,550) into the local economy.



Post-Harvest Cash payments

Community level nutrition messaging and behavior change

➤ Culinary demonstrations (cowpea couscous preparation)

In order to promote the use of nutritionally rich foods based on local products and thereby reduce malnutrition, the program conducted a training of trainers' session for 10 field agents. Agents were trained to carry out cooking demonstrations of a cowpea couscous dish enriched with Moringa, oil and other ingredients (tomatoes, onions, etc.). The objective of these demonstrations was to convince beneficiaries to integrate the dish into the consumption patterns of their households. All the ingredients used in the demonstration are locally available at low prices. After the training of trainers, each field agent trained community outreach workers and beneficiaries in 39 villages during demonstrations organized through villages' assemblies. In total, 39 demonstrations sessions were held and reached 2,585 people, including 888 men, 1,513 women, 109 girls and 64 boys.



Image of cowpea couscous enriched with moringa and other vegetables

➤ ***Beneficiaries sensitization on essential nutrition actions***

In order to accelerate behavior change and prevent malnutrition in children under five, the program promoted five essential nutrition practices using *pagi-volte*³. These included:

- Exclusive breastfeeding;
- Techniques of pregnant and lactating women complementary feeding;
- Complementary child feeding after the first six months;
- Sanitation and hygiene;
- Use of health services (preventive and curative).

In addition to the topics listed above, during awareness sessions, ECOUT promoted diet diversification, including the consumption of goat's milk and moringa. During this quarter, the program held 67 awareness sessions during village assemblies, which reached 2,515 beneficiaries, including 1,623 men, 1,051 women, 123 boys and 78 girls in both Ouallam and Dingazi communes.

➤ ***Sensitizations on strategic feeding***

To accelerate the implementation of ECOUT's nutrition strategy, the program trained 282 community stakeholders, including 112 outreach workers and 170 lead mothers, on strategic feeding for pregnant/lactating women and children under five. These program stakeholders continue to replicate these trainings in their respective villages through village assemblies and home visits. The subjects covered by these key stakeholders this quarter included: i) the importance of promoting hygiene in a living environment; ii) valuing local foods, including green leaves, moringa, cowpea, and goat's milk; and iii) prevention of acute respiratory diseases. During this quarter, community outreach workers and lead mothers organized 32 awareness sessions and reached 2,613 beneficiaries (1,067 men, 1,291 women, 140 girls and 115 boys).

Table 1: Number of people who benefitted from nutrition activities during the quarter

Activities	Number of sessions	Participants			Total
		Men	Women	Youth	
<i>Community Outreach' workers</i>		56	56	0	112
<i>Lead Mothers</i>		0	170	0	170
<i>Awareness sessions on essential nutrition actions</i>	67	1263	1051	201	2515
<i>Awareness sessions on Strategic feeding</i>	32	1067	1291	255	2613
<i>Culinary demonstrations</i>	39	888	1513	173	2574

³ *Pagi-volte is an education flipchart used by community outreach workers in Niger by development stakeholders. They consist essentially of messages with images and can be used to educate an illiterate public*

Support to vegetable crops production through gardening field school

The program aimed to increase agricultural production and diversify livelihoods in Ouallam by providing beneficiaries with training on vegetable gardening and supporting access to improved agricultural inputs. Thus, based on an assessment of water availability, it identified 16 villages for the establishment of gardening field schools.

This activity began with Cash For Work, which enabled communities to secure garden sites and to prepare the land for planting. Each village then received 30 watering cans, 30 hoes and 30 rakes as tillage equipment. Each village received also a kit of seeds: 25 grams of vegetable seeds (lettuce, tomato, onion, cabbage, carrot, pepper seeds) and 25 kg of sweet potatoes seeds for planting.

During this quarter, the program trained beneficiaries on preparing plots (proper dimensions), creating nurseries for seedlings, watering, and the appropriate types of crops according to soil type. Where nurseries are still being made, garden plots continue to be created. Technical supervision and coaching on the part of Mercy Corps field agents is ongoing, with the support of the agricultural extension service. Currently, garden crops are at different stages of growth, from nursery to transplanting.



A nursery and plots at gardening field schools

Scaling up of Warrantage

After the successful piloting of *warrantage* in 2015 in five villages, the program aimed to scale up this system in Ouallam. Thus, the program has undertaken the following actions:

- Raising awareness on the *warrantage* system among the 56 target villages of ECOUT;
- Support to beneficiaries for the building of storage facilities in 13 villages (built in villages which don't already have such infrastructure); and
- Support to beneficiaries in the establishment of organizational structures (25 village groups) and linking them to the microfinance institution, ASUSU SA.

At the end of the described phase of awareness raising, 25 villages (in addition to the five pilot villages) agreed to implement *warrantage* in their communities. Within these villages, 768 individuals (205 men and 563 women) in 13 villages had physically stored⁴ 39 metric tons of agricultural products. In addition, 921 people including 565 men and 358 women in 17 villages committed to storing an additional 67.8 metric tons of agricultural products. Overall, during this scaling up phase, 1689 people, 54% of whom were women, participated in *warrantage* activities, compared to 386 during the piloting period. The total quantity of products planned during the scale-up will reach 107 metric tons compared to 17 metric tons during the piloting period. The distribution of credit to beneficiaries is planned at the beginning of the next quarter (January).

Table 2: Quantities of agricultural products stored or proposed during this scaling up phase

<i>Physical Stock for warrantage</i>										
Men	Women	Millet (kg)	Sorghum (kg)	Cowpea (kg)	Groundnut (kg)	Voandzou (kg)	Sesame (kg)	Souchet (kg)	Sorrel grain (kg)	Okra pulse (kg)
205	563	9,887.5	1,072	3,514	22,108	1,811.5	368	102	80	89
<i>Proposed⁵ Stock for warrantage</i>										
565	358	38,010	2,51	4,3	20,706.50	491.5	585	1,15	0	100

Construction of boreholes

During the extension phase, the program intends to construct six boreholes in the highest priority villages. These villages were identified in partnership with the communes and the technical service of Hydraulic in Ouallam: Goura Goura, Saptaka Kotchiré, Kabéfo, Bereizedo, Banimatte and Garbey Goumande. The construction of these boreholes will improve the availability of drinkable water and we assume will reinforce messages given through nutrition activities on essential family practices.

To this end, the program has launched a restricted tender for the recruitment of a service provider. After evaluation and analysis of the offers received, the private sector enterprise IKADA was chosen to carry out the drilling and construction. At the end of this quarter, the sites in each village planned for drilling were officially presented to IKADA in the presence of local authorities, village leaders, and the departmental service of hydraulics. The borehole drilling is planned for the beginning of the next quarter and provisional acceptance is planned for mid-February for the six boreholes. Meanwhile, the program team has undertaken action to establish and train water management committees in each village. Each management committee is composed by a President, a Secretary General, a Treasurer, two Hygienists, and a Repairer for maintenance and small repairs of the borehole and a hydrant man for the daily management of the borehole. In addition, each community benefiting from the boreholes is mobilizing 150,000 CFA (US \$254, voluntary contribution) to provide start-up funds for the management committee as it is set in Niger's legislation.

⁴ Agricultural products already stored by the farmers who are now waiting for the credits

⁵ Each farmer engages to store a quantity of his production. The constitution of the stocks is ongoing

Organization of public awareness meetings

In order to ensure the sustainability of its activities and the effectiveness of its exit strategy, ECOUT organized an awareness raising caravan in collaboration with the Imam of the Grand Mosque in Ouallam. This caravan incorporated all program activities in its messaging, including emergency and early recovery activities: the continuation of the main activities (distribution of goats, *warrantage* system, gardening, adoption and sustainability of good agricultural practice), and the strong involvement of leaders and community leaders in the implementation of activities, maintaining community structures in place (CBEWS, COGES). Prior to the launching of the caravan, the program held a workshop with forty-six community leaders (23 villages' chiefs and 23 religious leaders/Imams) and one representative of the Vulnerability monitoring observatory (organization of early warning system at commune level). During this workshop, program staff presented the main objectives of ECOUT program, its activities and its components, and discussed them with participants. Then, the successes and the lessons learned of the program were highlighted. Finally, the participants discussed strategies to sustain the achievements of the program. Based on the recommendations of this workshop, the program team and the Imam elaborated on religious basis, key messages, with supporting examples (messages addressing Muslim community were designed on the basis of the Koran citations to motivate behavior change). Then, these messages were shared with the whole community during village assemblies.

Training of community leaders and other beneficiaries on “gender in resilience”

The results of an analysis of the cultural and socio-economic context of Dingazi and Ouallam communes revealed enormous differences between men and women related especially to stereotypes and prejudices inherent in the customs of the community in all areas (access to resources and assets, control over resources, participation, enjoyment of rights, etc.), usually to the detriment of the less powerful (women and children). In such a context, strengthening the capacities of community leaders to apply a gender approach is essential for the establishment of social justice. It is in this context that the ECOUT gender sector has organized a training program for the benefit of community leaders on gender in a resilience context. The main objective of this training session was to empower traditional and religious leaders on gender issues in order to influence community attitudes towards women.

This training, which included the participation of 56 women and 175 men, was organized by ECOUT in collaboration with the Imam of Ouallam and the Director of Population, Women and Child protection in Ouallam, who served as a co-facilitator. The training covered several topics, which were discussed in a participatory manner with community leaders, taking into account religious points of view and formal national laws. These included:

- The daily lives of women in the context of Niger and Ouallam,
- Equity / equality,
- Women and youth rights,
- The social division of labor,
- Access and control of resources and services,
- Contribution of women and youth in development activities and resilience,

Afterward, community leaders trained other members of their villages on the same subjects under the oversight of program's staff. These village-level trainings offered opportunities for leaders to interact with their communities on the situation of disadvantaged social groups (women and child) and to increase awareness of gender inequalities. These community trainings were organized in 30 villages and reached 1,496 people, including 803 women and 693 men.

Weekly market surveys in five principal markets in Ouallam and Dingazi

Market surveys highlighted the liveliness of markets in Ouallam due to the availability of agricultural products and the strong presence of farmers, traders, and animal breeders. Unlike last quarter, agricultural products were readily available. In spite of that, prices of cereals are similar to those of the previous quarter. This is probably due to the poor harvest, which was in turn the result of a poor rainy season (which started late and ended early). However, prices in 2015 are higher compared to those of 2014 for the same period, with the exception of cowpea (see table below). Regarding animal sales, the average price of sheep and goats increased over 2014 by XOF 5,000 and 2,000, respectively. Terms of exchange are more favorable for animal breeders, as, for example, the cost of a 100kg bag of millet is less than that for a single goat.

Table 3: Food and animal prices in 2015 compared to those of 2014 during the same period (December)

Items	Price in December 2014	Price in December 2015	Difference
Millet (100 kg)	20,000	21,000	1000
Maize (100 kg)	18,000	19,000	1000
Sorghum (100 kg)	18,500	19,000	500
Cowpea (100 kg)	30,000	27,500	-2500
Rice (25kg)	10,500	10,500	0
Salt (25kg)	4,500	4,500	0
Cooking oil (liter)	900	1,000	100
Sheep	40,000	45,000	5000
Goat	20,000	22,000	2000
Chicken	2,500	2,000	500

IV. Monitoring & Evaluation

The main monitoring and evaluation activities during the quarter are described below:

- **Evaluation of the distribution of red goats:** The program commissioned an external evaluation to assess the effects of the distribution of red goats and the consumption of goat's milk on household food security and resilience in comparison to control villages. The French version of report is available and will be translated as soon as possible for sharing with partners.
- **Post distribution monitoring:** After the distribution of cash in December, the program planned a PDM for the beginning of the next quarter (January). The results of the PDM will be integrated into the program's final report.
- **Final external evaluation (end line survey):** Given the approaching end of the program, terms of reference were prepared for its final evaluation, to be conducted by an external

consultant. This evaluation will take place during the next quarter (in February) and the results will be available before February 29, 2016.

In addition, as usual the program's activities were regularly monitored at the household level using the ODK system of data collection. This enables Mercy Corps to continuously track the main indicators of the program.

V. Challenges

The main challenges encountered by the program during this reporting period included:

- Identifying a qualified provider for borehole construction within a short time: World Vision was initially identified to carry out this work (see responses to the issues letters of the No Cost Extension). However, it has desisted because of the large number of boreholes it must undertake with other partners. This obliged the program to launch a restricted tender, which has lengthened the process for the recruitment of a provider.
- Resignation of some staff: with the approaching end of the program several staff has resigned for positions with other organizations. This has left the program partially understaffed and added to the workload of remaining staff. An internal reorganization was done to fully cover priority activities.

VI. Next steps

The next quarter will coincide with the end of the extension phase and will focus on the following activities:

Nutrition

- ✓ Continue awareness raising on good dietary practices within the program's scope of fighting malnutrition
- ✓ Health and Nutrition Caravan with an emphasis on strategic feeding and use of health services

Community based early warning system

- ✓ Workshop on early warning systems
- ✓ Awareness raising caravan on early warning systems

Agriculture

- ✓ Supervision of the distribution of microcredits from *warrantage*
- ✓ Monitoring and supervision of garden sites

Cross cutting activities

- ✓ Final external evaluation
- ✓ PDM Survey of CFW payment
- ✓ Program closing meeting